United Nations A/61/444

General Assembly

Distr.: General
28 November 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Agenda item 98

Crime prevention and criminal justice

Report of the Third Committee

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I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 13 September 2006, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-first session the item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 5th to 7th, 11th, 24th, 37th and 48th meetings, on 4, 5, 10 and 19 October and 2 and 17 November 2006. At its 5th to 7th meetings, on 4 and 5 October, the Committee held a general discussion on item 98 jointly with item 99. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/61/SR.5-7, 11, 24, 37 and 48).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/61/135);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (A/61/178);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity (A/61/179);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its first and second sessions, held in Vienna from 28 June to 8 July 2004 and from 10 to 21 October 2005, respectively (A/61/96);

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(e) Letter dated 21 August 2006 from the representative of Uzbekistan to the Secretary-General (A/61/284).

4. At the 5th meeting, on 4 October, the Chief of the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, on behalf of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, made an introductory statement (see A/C.3/61/SR.5).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee engaged in a question-and-answer session with the Chief of the Terrorism Prevention Branch, in which the representatives of the Sudan, Finland, Mexico, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Côte d'Ivoire, Chile, Cuba, India, Benin, Turkey, Austria and Saudi Arabia took part (see A/C.3/61/SR.5).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.2

6. By its decision 2006/256 of 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council had taken note of a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body" and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly. The draft resolution was reproduced in document A/C.3/61/L.2.

7. At its 24th meeting, on 19 October, the Committee agreed to refer draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.2 to the Fifth Committee for its consideration (see A/C.5/61/9).

B. Draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.3

8. By its resolution 2006/19 of 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council had recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims". The draft resolution was reproduced in document A/C.3/61/L.3.

9. At the 24th meeting, on 19 October, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement regarding programme budget implications arising from the draft resolution (see A/C.3/61/SR.24).

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.3, without a vote (see para. 25, draft resolution I).

C. Draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.7 and Rev.1

11. At the 11th meeting, on 10 October, the representative of Belarus, on behalf of Belarus, Nigeria, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Improving the coordination of efforts against slavery and trafficking in persons" (A/C.3/61/L.7). Subsequently, Ecuador joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 55/25 of 15 November 2000, 58/137 of 22 December 2003 and other relevant General Assembly resolutions on slavery and trafficking in persons,

"*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/27 of 27 July 2006 on strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking, and other previous Council resolutions on trafficking in persons that have emerged from the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

"*Recalling further* the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and in particular the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery,

"*Welcoming* the progress achieved by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in accordance with article 32 of the Convention, and by the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery in accordance with Economic and Social Council decisions 16 (LVI) and 17 (LVI) of 17 May 1974 and 1980/127 of 2 May 1980,

"*Recognizing* that slavery and trafficking in persons is a violation of the inherent dignity of human beings, impairs the enjoyment of human rights, continues to pose a serious challenge to humanity and requires a concerted international response,

"*Welcoming* international cooperation in order to protect and promote the human rights of persons exploited through trafficking and slavery and to advocate for their liberation and for economic, educational and other means of support to victims of trafficking,

"*Welcoming also* the efforts of Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in preventing and combating slavery and trafficking in persons and enhancing the protection of and assistance to victims of slavery and trafficking in persons,

"*Welcoming further* the reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission of Human Rights on the human rights aspects of the victims in trafficking in persons, especially women and children and of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

"*Stressing* the urgent need for a comprehensive, coordinated and holistic approach to the problem of slavery and trafficking in persons, including to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to prosecute traffickers, prevent slavery and trafficking in persons and protect their victims,

"1. *Recognizes* that broad international cooperation between Member States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations is essential for the effective countering of the threat of slavery and trafficking in

persons, and invites them to engage in a global partnership against slavery and trafficking in persons with a view to eliminating all forms of slavery and trafficking in persons and protecting and assisting their victims;

"2. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to take measures to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery and to implement fully all aspects of these instruments;

"3. *Recognizes* the need to arrive at a better understanding of what constitutes demand and how to combat it, decides to strengthen efforts to counter demand for victims of trafficking in persons, and encourages Member States to consider adopting legislative or other measures, such as educational, social or cultural measures, to discourage and reduce the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, and that thus promotes trafficking;

"4. *Urges* Member States to give necessary instructions and resources to their police, prosecutors and social authorities to combat trafficking in persons and care for the rights and needs of the victims;

"5. *Encourages* Member States to take all appropriate measures to promote the physical, cognitive and psychological recovery, rehabilitation and social integration of human beings who have become victims of exploitation, violence and abuse as a result of modern-day slavery and trafficking in persons;

"6. *Encourages* Member States to initiate and develop working-level contacts between countries of origin, transit and destination, especially between police, prosecutors and social authorities;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to harmonize and improve the coordination of efforts of the United Nations and to enhance cooperation with regional and other international organizations with the objective of facilitating a holistic and comprehensive approach in prosecuting traffickers, preventing trafficking in persons and protecting and assisting the victims of trafficking and, to this end, to:

"(a) Set up a coordination mechanism in the form of an inter-agency working group on trafficking in persons, with the participation of interested Member States, relevant agencies, funds, programmes and relevant Special Rapporteurs in the United Nations system, the International Organization for Migration, the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and other relevant international governmental organizations;

"(b) Entrust the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to coordinate, within existing resources, the activities of the

inter-agency working group on trafficking in persons, which should be based in Vienna;

"(c) Take into account the results of the meeting on technical assistance for Member States in order to coordinate the work of agencies and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant intergovernmental organizations, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/27;

"8. *Decides* that the inter-agency working group shall have the following functions:

"(a) To encourage, stimulate and monitor the activities of the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations, the International Organization for Migration, Interpol and other international organizations in order to ensure the comprehensive implementation of the decisions of the General Assembly, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and other intergovernmental bodies on trafficking in persons;

"(b) To improve accountability and ensure transparency in the activities of the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations and other international organizations;

"(c) To identify gaps and duplication in anti-trafficking policies and ensure effective and efficient use of existing resources, using systems already in place at the regional and national levels;

"(d) To provide a platform for the exchange of views, information, experiences and best practices on anti-trafficking activities for the purpose of enhancing the impact of these activities and in order to avoid the unnecessary reporting by Member States to several agencies on the same subjects;

"(e) To establish relations with relevant international and regional governmental organizations;

"9. *Invites* Member States to provide voluntary contributions to the coordinator of the inter-agency working group in order to facilitate optimum implementation of coordination functions;

"10. *Encourages* Member States to report all incidents of human trafficking and crimes addressed in the aforementioned conventions and protocols to the coordinator of the inter-agency working group, in order to provide the international community with optimal support to more effectively prosecute traffickers, prevent trafficking in persons and protect and assist its victims;

"11. *Welcomes* the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled *Trafficking in persons: global patterns*, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to prepare such periodic reports and continue its efforts to establish an Office database, in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration and other members of the inter-agency working group, and an Office website on trafficking in persons, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

"12. *Invites* the inter-agency working group to provide information to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and contribute to the

elaboration of the periodic comprehensive reports of the Office and the Office database and website on trafficking in persons, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, the elements of the draft strategy of the United Nations on prosecuting traffickers, preventing trafficking in persons and assisting and protecting the victims of trafficking, and the proposals on strengthening the capacities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the efficient implementation of its coordination functions."

12. At its 24th meeting, on 19 October, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons" (A/C.3/61/L.7/Rev.1), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.7 and Cuba, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mexico, the Philippines and Thailand. Subsequently, Angola, Benin, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Senegal and Sierra Leone joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

13. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement regarding programme budget implications arising from the draft resolution (see A/C.3/61/SR.24).

14. Also at its 24th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.7/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 25, draft resolution II).

15. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Nigeria and the Philippines; after the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Palau, France, Colombia and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (see A/C.3/61/SR.24).

D. Draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.9 and Rev.1

16. At the 11th meeting, on 10 October, the representative of Italy introduced a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity" (A/C.3/61/L.9). Subsequently, Benin, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Morocco, Nigeria and Panama joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in which it approved the statement of principles and programme of action annexed thereto, its resolution 60/175 of 16 December 2005 on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity, its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005 on the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in particular the sections on terrorism and transnational crime, and its resolutions related to the

urgent need to strengthen international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting and facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the universal instruments against terrorism,

"*Welcoming* the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted on 8 September 2006, in which Member States resolved to take urgent action to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including enhancing cooperation and technical assistance among Member States, United Nations bodies dealing with counter-terrorism, relevant specialized agencies, relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and the donor community, to develop States' capacities to implement relevant United Nations resolutions,

"*Bearing in mind* all relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 2006/19, 2006/20, 2006/21, 2006/22, 2006/23, 2006/24, 2006/25, 2006/26, 2006/27, 2006/28, 2006/29 and all those relating to the strengthening of international cooperation as well as the technical assistance and advisory services of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, promotion and reinforcement of the rule of law and reform of criminal justice institutions, including in the context of post-conflict reconstruction, and on the implementation of technical assistance in Africa,

"*Recalling* the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 60/286 of 8 September 2006 on the revitalization of the General Assembly, and in particular cluster III, Working methods, of the annex, in which Member States were encouraged to submit draft resolutions in a more concise, focused and action-oriented form,

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 60/175;

"2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including providing to Member States, upon request and as a matter of high priority, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance, coordinating with and complementing the work of all relevant and competent United Nations bodies and offices, including in the area of counter-terrorism, in particular the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate and the Office of Legal Affairs;

"3. *Urges* all States and competent regional economic integration organizations that have not yet done so to sign, ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against

Corruption and the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, and requests States parties to provide full support to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption;

"4. *Invites* all States to increase their support to the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund or through voluntary contributions in direct support of such activities;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses, for the purpose of a comprehensive discussion on the subject."

17. At its 37th meeting, on 2 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/61/L.9/Rev.1), submitted by Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Myanmar, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Viet Nam. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, France, Georgia, Ghana, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Mongolia, Mozambique, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Swaziland, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

18. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement regarding programme budget implications arising from the draft resolution (see A/C.3/61/SR.37).

19. Also at its 37th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.9/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 25, draft resolution III).

E. Draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.14/Rev.1

20. At its 48th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders" (A/C.3/61/L.14/Rev.1), submitted by the Chairman on the basis of informal consultations.

21. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

22. Also at its 48th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.14/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 25, draft resolution IV).

23. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Finland, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union and the associated countries (see A/C.3/61/SR.48).

F. Draft decision proposed by the Chairman

24. At its 48th meeting, on 17 November, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the following documents (see para. 26):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (A/61/178);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its first and second sessions, held in Vienna from 28 June to 8 July 2004 and from 10 to 21 October 2005, respectively (A/61/96).

III. Recommendations of the Third Committee

25. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims

The General Assembly,

Concerned at the increase in the offence of kidnapping in various countries of the world and at the harmful effects of that crime on victims and their families, and determined to support measures to assist and protect them and to promote their recovery,

Reiterating that the kidnapping of persons under any circumstances and for any purpose constitutes a serious crime and a violation of individual freedom that undermines human rights,

Concerned at the growing tendency of organized criminal groups and also of terrorist groups in certain circumstances to resort to kidnapping, especially for the purpose of extortion, as a method of accumulating capital with a view to consolidating their criminal operations and undertaking other illegal activities, regardless of their purposes, such as trafficking in firearms and drugs and money-laundering,

Convinced that any linkage of various illegal activities involving kidnapping poses an additional threat to quality of life and hinders economic and social development,

Convinced also that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[1] provides a legal framework when necessary for international cooperation with a view to preventing, combating and eradicating kidnapping,

Recalling its resolution 59/154 of 20 December 2004, entitled "International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims", in which it requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to prepare a manual, for use by competent authorities, of proved and promising practices in the fight against kidnapping,

Acknowledging the financial and technical contributions made by Member States to the preparation of the manual,

1. *Vigorously condemns and rejects once again* the offence of kidnapping, under any circumstances and for any purpose;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the publication of the operational manual against kidnapping prepared pursuant to its resolution 59/154, and expresses its appreciation to the intergovernmental group of experts entrusted with the preparation of the manual;

[1] Resolution 55/25, annex I.

3. *Encourages* Member States to continue to foster international cooperation, especially extradition, mutual legal assistance, collaboration between law enforcement authorities and exchange of information, with a view to preventing, combating and eradicating kidnapping;

4. *Calls upon* Member States that have not yet done so, in furtherance of the fight against kidnapping, to strengthen their measures against money-laundering and to engage in international cooperation and mutual legal assistance in, inter alia, the tracing, detection, freezing and confiscation of proceeds of kidnapping;

5. *Also calls upon* Member States to take measures intended to provide adequate assistance and protection to victims of kidnapping and their families;

6. *Invites* Member States, once they have considered the operational manual, to consider the possibility of using it in their national efforts to combat kidnapping, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office,[2] to provide to Member States, upon request, technical assistance and advice in implementing the provisions of the manual;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixteenth session on the implementation of the present resolution, and thereafter, to share its report with the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

[2] This language does not provide a basis for an increase in the regular budget or requests for supplemental increases.

Draft resolution II
Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/25 of 15 November 2000, 58/137 of 22 December 2003, 59/166 of 20 December 2004 and other relevant General Assembly resolutions on trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/27 of 27 July 2006 on strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking, and previous Council resolutions on trafficking in persons that have emerged from the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recalling further the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[1] and, in particular, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[2] the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography[3] and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery,[4]

Welcoming the progress achieved by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in accordance with article 32 of the Convention, and by the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery in accordance with Economic and Social Council decisions 16 (LVI) and 17 (LVI) of 17 May 1974 and 1980/127 of 2 May 1980,

Recognizing that contemporary forms of slavery violate human rights and that trafficking in persons impairs the enjoyment of human rights, continues to pose a serious challenge to humanity and requires a concerted international response,

Recognizing also that Member States have an obligation to exercise due diligence to prevent trafficking in persons, to investigate this crime and to ensure that perpetrators do not enjoy impunity,

Recognizing further that Member States have an obligation to provide protection for the victims, and acknowledging the necessity for Member States to adopt, in accordance with their international obligations, measures for prosecuting traffickers, preventing trafficking in persons and protecting and assisting its victims,

Welcoming international cooperation in order to protect and promote the human rights of persons exploited through trafficking and other contemporary forms of slavery and to advocate for their liberation and for economic, educational and other means of support to victims of trafficking and other contemporary forms of slavery,

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[1] Resolution 55/25, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2171, No. 27531.

[4] Ibid., vol. 266, No. 3822.

Welcoming also the efforts of Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery and enhancing the protection of and assistance to victims of trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery,

Taking note of the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights aspects of the victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children,[5] and of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery on its thirty-first session,[6]

Underlining the need to continue to work towards a comprehensive, coordinated and holistic approach to the problem of trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery, including devising, enforcing and strengthening effective measures to prosecute traffickers, prevent trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery and protect their victims,

1. *Recognizes* that broad international cooperation between Member States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations is essential for the effective countering of the threat of trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery, and invites them to foster a global partnership against trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery, with a view to eliminating all contemporary forms of slavery and trafficking in persons and protecting and assisting their victims;

2. *Underlines* the importance of bilateral, subregional and regional partnerships, initiatives and actions, and encourages their development;

3. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider taking measures to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[1] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[2] and to implement fully all aspects of these instruments;

4. *Also urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider taking measures to ratify or accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,[3] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[7] and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery[4] and to implement fully all aspects of these instruments;

5. *Recognizes* the need to arrive at a better understanding of what constitutes demand and how to combat it, decides to strengthen efforts to counter demand for victims of trafficking in persons, and encourages Member States to consider adopting legislative or other measures, such as educational, social or cultural measures, to discourage and reduce the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, and that thus promotes trafficking;

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[5] E/CN.4/2006/62 and Add. 1-3.

[6] A/HRC/Sub.1/58/25. See also A/HRC/2/2-A/HRC/Sub.1/58/36, chap. II, sect. A, resolution 2006/17.

[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

6. *Also recognizes* the need to address the factors that make persons, especially women and children, vulnerable to trafficking, including poverty, underdevelopment and lack of equal opportunities, lack of equal access to education and lack of equal access to the labour market, and encourages Member States to adopt measures, including through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, to counter those factors;

7. *Invites* Member States to give necessary guidelines and provide training and adequate resources to law enforcement bodies and other relevant authorities to combat trafficking in persons, to care for the rights and needs of the victims and to consider establishing coordination and cooperation mechanisms at the national and international levels on extradition, mutual legal assistance and sharing police intelligence information, as appropriate, taking into account the information and communication tools offered by the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol);

8. *Also invites* Member States to improve and promote the collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics and indicators on trafficking in persons, including through strengthening bilateral, regional and international cooperation and coordination;

9. *Further invites* Member States to take all appropriate measures to promote the physical, cognitive and psychological recovery, rehabilitation and social integration of human beings who have become victims of exploitation, violence and abuse as a result of trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery;

10. *Encourages* Member States to initiate and develop working-level contacts among countries of origin, transit and destination, especially among police, prosecutors and social authorities;

11. *Welcomes* the holding on 26 and 27 September 2006 in Tokyo of a meeting of United Nations offices, funds and programmes with other international organizations to enhance cooperation on trafficking in persons, as requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2006/27, and encourages continued collaboration to eliminate gaps and overlaps in the activities of the concerned bodies;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to improve upon the fledgling inter-agency coordination group on trafficking in persons in order to enhance cooperation and coordination and facilitate a holistic and comprehensive approach by the international community to the problem of trafficking in persons;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with coordinating the activities of the inter-agency coordination group, which should be based in Vienna, bearing in mind the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

14. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to cooperate with relevant international organizations outside of the United Nations system and to invite such organizations and interested Member States to participate, when appropriate, in the meetings of the inter-agency coordination group and to keep Member States informed on the schedule of the inter-agency coordination group and progress made by the group;

15. *Invites* the inter-agency coordination group, drawing on the comparative advantages of the respective agencies, to promote effective and efficient use of existing resources, using, to the extent possible, mechanisms already in place at the regional and national levels, and to share information, experiences and good practices on anti-trafficking activities of the partner agencies with Governments, international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other relevant bodies;

16. *Invites* Member States to provide voluntary contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in order to facilitate optimum implementation of coordination functions;

17. *Welcomes* the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled "Trafficking in persons: global patterns", requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to prepare such periodic reports, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, and invites the inter-agency coordination group to provide information to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and contribute to the elaboration of the periodic comprehensive reports, database and website on trafficking in persons, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

18. *Invites* Member States to consider the advisability of a United Nations strategy or plan of action on preventing trafficking in persons, prosecuting traffickers and protecting and assisting victims of trafficking;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and the proposals on strengthening the capacities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the efficient implementation of its coordination functions.

Draft resolution III
Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in which it approved the statement of principles and programme of action annexed thereto, its resolution 60/175 of 16 December 2005 on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity, its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005 on the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in particular the sections on terrorism and transnational crime, and its resolutions related to the urgent need to strengthen international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting and facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,[1] the United Nations Convention against Corruption[2] and the international conventions and protocols against terrorism,

Recognizing the importance of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,[3] adopted on 8 September 2006, in which Member States resolved to take urgent action to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including enhancing cooperation and technical assistance among Member States, United Nations bodies dealing with counter-terrorism, relevant specialized agencies, relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and the donor community, and in particular encouraged the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including its Terrorism Prevention Branch, to enhance, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, its provision of technical assistance to States, upon request, to facilitate the implementation of the international conventions and protocols related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism and relevant United Nations resolutions,

Bearing in mind all relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 2006/19, 2006/20, 2006/21, 2006/22, 2006/23, 2006/24, 2006/25, 2006/26, 2006/27, 2006/28, 2006/29 and all those relating to the strengthening of international cooperation as well as the technical assistance and advisory services of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, promotion and reinforcement of the rule of law and reform of criminal justice institutions, including with regard to the implementation of technical assistance, in particular in Africa,

Recognizing that action against global crime is a common and shared responsibility, and stressing the need to work collectively to prevent and combat transnational crime,

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[1] Resolution 55/25, annexes I-III, and resolution 55/255, annex.

[2] Resolution 58/4, annex.

[3] Resolution 60/288.

Recognizing also the need to maintain a balance in the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime between all relevant priorities identified by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[4]

Bearing in mind the efforts for the revitalization of the General Assembly,[5]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 60/175;[6]

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including providing to Member States, upon request and as a matter of high priority, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance, and coordinating with and complementing the work of all relevant and competent United Nations bodies and offices;

3. *Recognizes* the progress made in the implementation of the global programmes addressing trafficking in human beings, including the support and protection of victims, corruption, organized crime, money-laundering and terrorism, and calls upon the Secretary-General to enhance further the effectiveness of these global programmes and to strengthen the focus of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on these global programmes in crime prevention and criminal justice, taking also into account the elements necessary for building national capacity in order to strengthen fair and effective criminal justice systems and the rule of law;

4. *Urges* States and relevant international organizations to develop national and regional strategies as appropriate and other necessary measures to complement the work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in addressing effectively transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons and related criminal activities such as kidnapping and the smuggling of migrants, as well as corruption and terrorism;

5. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its regional offices in building capacity at the local level in the fight against transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, and urges the Office to consider regional vulnerabilities, projects and impact in the fight against transnational organized crime, in particular in developing countries, when deciding to close and allocate offices, with a view to maintaining an effective level of support to national and regional efforts in those areas;

6. *Urges* all States and competent regional economic integration organizations that have not yet done so, to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and the Protocols thereto,[1] the United Nations Convention against Corruption[2] and the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, and

[4] Resolution 60/177, annex.

[5] See resolution 60/286 and, in particular, cluster III, Working methods, of the annex.

[6] A/61/179.

encourages States parties to continue to provide full support to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

7. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with sufficient resources for the full implementation of its mandates, in conformity with its high priorities, and to provide adequate support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

8. *Invites* all States to increase their support to the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund or through voluntary contributions in direct support of such activities;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses, for the purpose of contributing to a comprehensive discussion on the subject.

Draft resolution IV
United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 60/176 of 16 December 2005 and all other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

Bearing in mind the urgent need to establish effective crime prevention strategies for Africa, as well as the importance of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary at the regional and subregional levels,

Bearing in mind also the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, endorsed by the Round Table for Africa, held in Abuja, on 5 and 6 September 2005,[2]

Noting that the financial situation of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders has greatly affected its capacity to deliver its services to African Member States in an effective and comprehensive manner,

1. *Commends* the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for its efforts to promote and coordinate regional technical cooperation activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to provide the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

3. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen further the capacity of the Institute to support national mechanisms for crime prevention and criminal justice in African countries;

4. *Urges* the States members of the Institute to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States and non-governmental organizations to continue adopting concrete practical measures to support the Institute in the development of the requisite capacity and to implement its programmes and activities aimed at strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to maintain the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

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[1] A/61/135.

[2] Available from www.unodc.org/art/docs/english_prog_action.pdf (English only).

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to work closely with the Institute;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime, especially in its transnational dimension, which cannot be dealt with adequately by national action alone;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue making concrete proposals, including the provision of additional core professional staff, to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

26. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Documents considered by the General Assembly in connection with the question of crime prevention and criminal justice

The General Assembly takes note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;[1]

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its first and second sessions, held in Vienna from 28 June to 8 July 2004 and from 10 to 21 October 2005, respectively.[2]

[1] A/61/178.
[2] A/61/96.